

many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

**COST ESTIMATE ON H.R. 6265, THE  
PRECHECK IS PRECHECK ACT OF  
2018**

**HON. MICHAEL T. McCAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 16, 2018*

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, the following cost estimate for H.R. 6265, the PreCheck is PreCheck Act of 2018 prepared by the Congressional Budget Office was not available to the Committee at the time of filing of the legislative report.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, October 11, 2018.

Hon. MICHAEL McCAUL,  
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 6265, the PreCheck is PreCheck Act of 2018.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Megan Carroll.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL,  
Director.

Enclosure.

H.R. 6265—PRECHECK IS PRECHECK ACT OF  
2018

As passed by the House of Representatives  
on September 4, 2018

The federal government—primarily through the Transportation Security Administration (TSA)—administers several risk-based programs that facilitate, through advanced vetting of applicants, expedited screening of participating passengers at security checkpoints. H.R. 6265 would require TSA to ensure that only travelers who are members of such programs are permitted to use expedited security-screening lanes (often called PreCheck lanes) at TSA-regulated airports. The act would require the agency to increase enrollment in such programs and to conduct a pilot program related to the use of modified screening procedures for passengers deemed to pose low security risks. The legislation also would specify other administrative and reporting requirements.

Using information from TSA, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 6265 would not significantly affect the federal budget. The agency is already implementing activities that are similar to those envisioned under H.R. 6265. As a result, CBO expects that any change in the agency's spending—which would be subject to appropriation—would be insignificant.

Enacting H.R. 6265 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6265 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

H.R. 6265 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Megan Carroll. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

HONORING JAMES J. TEDESCO, III

**HON. BILL PASCARELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 16, 2018*

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the many outstanding achievements of Mr. James J. Tedesco, III. With this Extension of Remarks, I recognize the many contributions he has made to the people of the Ninth Congressional District.

Expressing the influence of James J. Tedesco, III on our community is an honor. As a fellow official, and an admirer, it gives me great pleasure to add my personal appreciation and commendation.

James was born on February 5, 1953 in Paramus, New Jersey. Following an example set by his father, James would dedicate his life to public service. In 1976, he would join the Paramus Fire Department, where he was a volunteer firefighter and twice elected Fire Chief. In 2000, James would begin his political career presiding over a successful bid for the Paramus Borough Council. This political ascendancy would ultimately result in his subsequent election to the position of Mayor, a position he would hold for two terms, before being elected the Bergen County Executive.

From the day James was sworn in as Bergen County Executive in 2015, he has committed to improving the nearly ten-thousand acres within the Bergen County Parks System and expanding services to veterans and their families. Under Mr. Tedesco's leadership, Bergen County has been recognized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as the best in the state to combat homelessness amongst veterans. I am very proud to hear of such remarkable leadership for those that sacrifice the most for our country.

Bergen County Executive James J. Tedesco, III has been equally instrumental in advancing a number of other incredibly important initiatives. In 2015, Mr. Tedesco restored critical funding to Bergen County Community College and stands as a longtime advocate. Additionally, James is a strong proponent of the Stigma Free Initiative, which seeks to eliminate the stigma associated with mental illness and encourage mental health treatment.

The job of a United States Congressman involves much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to working with and recognizing the efforts of dedicated individuals like Bergen County Executive, James J. Tedesco, III. I am proud to call James a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, family, friends and the residents of Bergen County in recognizing Bergen County Executive James J. Tedesco's outstanding character and service to his community.

**50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTEST BY TOMMIE SMITH, JOHN CARLOS, AND PETER NORMAN AT THE 1968 OLYMPIC GAMES IN MEXICO CITY**

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 16, 2018*

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the si-

lent protest of Tommie Smith, John Carlos, and Peter Norman at the 1968 Summer Olympic Games in Mexico City.

Mr. Speaker, we know that if it were not for the active protest of patriots, the United States of America would not exist.

It was brave men throwing tea overboard into Boston Harbor, and protesting that taxation without representation is tyranny.

The right of the people to peacefully assemble and petition their government for a redress of grievances, or protest, is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The 1968 Summer Olympics came on heels of much tragedy and social upheaval in the United States.

The American people were reeling from the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and there was growing discontent and opposition to the Vietnam War.

In the lead-up to the Olympics, Tommie Smith and John Carlos helped organize the Olympic Project for Human Rights (OPHR), a group that reflected Black pride and social consciousness.

The group saw the Olympic Games as an opportunity to agitate for better treatment of black athletes and black people around the world.

Its demands included hiring more black coaches and rescinding Olympic invitations to Rhodesia and South Africa, both of which practiced apartheid.

Although the OPHR initially proposed a boycott of the Olympics altogether, Tommie Smith and John Carlos decided to compete in the hopes they could use their achievements as a platform for broader change.

Ten days before the opening of the Summer Games, an unarmed group of protesters assembled in Mexico City's Three Cultures Square to plan the next move of the growing Mexican students' movement.

The Mexican government sent in bulldozers to disperse the thousands gathered, and troops fired into the crowd, slaughtering between four (the government's official count) and 3,000 students.

John Carlos and Tommie Smith finished first and third in the 200-meter dash final with times of 19.83 seconds and 20.10 seconds respectively, which at the time was a world record.

Many people remember these names from their protest with raised, black-gloved fists to represent their solidarity and support with black people and oppressed people around the world.

On the victory platform to receive their Gold and Bronze Medals, Tommie Smith and John Carlos also displayed other symbols of protest and strength: black-socked feet without shoes to bring attention to black poverty and beads to protest lynching.

Although, the images of Tommie Smith and John Carlos have been engrained into the hearts and minds of generations we cannot ignore the third person that stood on the podium.

Australian Peter Norman, the Silver Medalist, did not raise a fist covered by a black glove, but he too supported the protest in his own fashion.

Peter Norman was a working-class boy from Melbourne, Australia, raised in a family who were devout members of the Salvation Army, an evangelical group connected with the charitable group better known to Americans, who shared the belief that all men were equal.